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JUNCTURE EFFECTED BY JAPANESE UNITS IN HONAN OFFENSIVE

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Contact at Kioshan; Foe Abandons 19,500 Bodies

Japanese Units in the Central China area that commenced an offensive in the vicinity of Sinyang on May 1 and were advancing northward effected juncture with comrade units in the North China area, which reduced Hsuchang recently and were driving southward, at Kioshan in Honan Province on May 9, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters in a communique issued at 4:40 p.m. on Friday.

The same communique revealed that other Japanese Units operating in the area west of the Peking-Hankow railway have already annihilated the main strength of the Tang En-po army in the sector southeast of Loyang and are continuing their advance.

In the aforesaid operations, principal war results up to May 6 included 19,500 bodies abandoned by the enemy and war prisoners taken of 4,031 as well as the seizure of a large quantity of firearms. The losses on the Japanese side were 313 killed, the communique said.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4:40 p.m. May 12

"1. Our Units in the Central China area that launched an offensive in the neighborhood of Sinyang on May 1 and were advancing northward contacted at Kioshan on May 9 our units in the North China area, which recently reduced Hsuchang and were advancing southward, and completed their juncture.

"2. Our Units operating in the sector west of the Peking-Hankow railway have already annihilated the main body of the Tang En-po army in the area southeast of Loyang and are continuing their advance.

"3. The principal war results since the commencement of the aforementioned operations up to May 6 follow:

"Losses dealt to the enemy—
"Bodies picked up by our side ....ab. 19,500
"War prisoners....... 4,031
"War trophies—
"Various kinds of guns 81
"Firearms ....ab. 7,000
"Losses on our side—
"Killed .... 313."

Nippon Units Trap Foe

Though only three weeks have elapsed since the opening of the Honan campaign for annihilating the Chungking troops under the command of General Tang En-po, who had been active in the vast Honan plain on the western and eastern sides of the Peking-Hankow Railway Line, the Japanese Forces have already destroyed half of the enemy divisions.

Smashing enemy positions everywhere, our forces lost no time in annihilating half of the Tang troops and surrounding the remaining half in the Funiu Mountain region on the western side of the railway line.

The Honan campaign, since its beginning three weeks ago, has developed as follows:

At the beginning of the operations, the Japanese Forces succeeded in crossing both the old and new Yellow Rivers on April 18. Completely smashing the 29th Army Corps in the neighborhood of Chengchow, and the 15th Corps at Chunglao, our forces occupied Chengchow, the enemy's front base in the First War Zone, on April 20.

Thus, surprise-attacked by the Japanese Forces, the 15th and 29th Army Corps, unable to put up effective resistance, fled in confusion. The entire First War Zone was thus thrown into utter confusion. The Commander of the 110th Division that was detailed to defend Chengchow, was discharged by General Tang for failing to fulfil his duty, while one regimental commander at the front was also shot to death.

When the Japanese Forces broke through the first defense line at Chengchow, the enemy planned to adopt a new strategy in an attempt to attack from behind the Japanese Forces which might advance southward along the railway line. By bringing the main forces of the 31st, 12th and the 13th Corps as well as the remnants of the defeated 29th and 15th Army Corps together, the enemy hoped to form a new defense line to connect Hsuchang on the railway with Wuhsien, 80 kilometers southwest of Chengchow, and Fanshui on the southern shore of the Yellow River.

However, taking note of this new plan of the enemy, our forces advanced rapidly southward along the Peking-Hankow Railway Line and reached Hsuchang. Thus, before the enemy could form its new defense position, our forces surrounded the enemy forces and occupied Hsuchang on May 1. By this immediate occupation of Hsuchang, our forces smashed the enemy's plan to attack from the rear.

After occupying Hsuchang, the Japanese Forces turned right, and advancing deep into the area on the western side of the railway, occupied Chiahsien, 50 kilometers west of Hsuchang, and Linju, 80 kilometers northwest of Hsuchang on May 4.

Other units, which advanced westward along the railway line, took Mihsien, 40 kilometers southwest of Chengchow, and Tengfeng, about 80 kilometers southwest of Chengchow. Thus, forming a great circle with the Funiu Mountain in the center, our forces surrounded the troops under General Tang En-po, and are now rapidly annihilating them.

Liangshan, Wanhsien And Changsha Bombed By Japanese Air Units

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—An air raid alarm was sounded in Chungking last night, according to a report from that city. The same report said that Japanese Air Units had bombed Liangshan in Szechwan Province and that another Japanese Unit had bombed Wanhsien in five waves on the night of May 10. At 1:30 a.m. on May 11, Changsha was air raided by Japanese Air Forces, the report concluded.

ENEMIES RETREAT ALONG PALEL ROAD

Forced to Withdraw Following Nippon Assault, Mountbatten Headquarters Admits

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—Admitting the superiority of the Japanese Forces in the Palel sector, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia in its communique issued today announced that the Japanese Forces had launched an assault along the Palel road and, after furious resistance, the anti-Axis forces had been forced to withdraw from their position, according to a Kandy dispatch reaching here.

Gun Position Again Blasted

Domei

BURMA BASE, May 11.—The Japanese Fighter Plane Units that vigorously attacked the enemy artillery position north of Palel yesterday morning, effectively silencing the main enemy force, again stormed into the skies above Palel early this morning.

In terrific dive-bombing attacks, the Japanese fighters roared over the enemy artillery batteries in the Enamu and Saibon sectors and dealt annihilative blows to the main gun positions.

After operating for several hours in full control of the air over Palel, the Japanese shot down one Spitfire fighter plane in a furious aerial clash with 10-odd enemy aircraft that attempted to intercept them. The rest of the enemy were routed.

On the way back, three North American B-25 bombers were sighted over the Japanese position at XX. Our airmen pursued the enemy and shot down two planes (one unconfirmed) in the Arakan Mountain sector, 12 kilometers west of Shebau.

In this aerial battle, one Japanese plane self-blasted.

Decisive Moment Arrives
By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 11.—The time has now come to smash the enemy's counter-attacks in the Imphal Plains, with the various strategic plans of the Japanese land units completed, while our air assaults are being staged without a letup day after day.

The anti-Axis forces, who have been trapped by the Japanese Forces, mobilized tanks, planes and artillery in a desperate effort to break through our cordon. However, the Japanese infantry and artillery units succeeded in smashing the persistent resistance of the enemy who has lost its fighting spirit.

On the other hand, the fighting morale of the Japanese and Azad Hind troops has increased, and this is causing terror among the sepoys under the British who have been thrown into confusion.

BURMESE MISSION TO BE DISPATCHED FOR INVESTIGATION

Headed by Ba Han, Party Will Visit Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Other Countries

Domei

RANGOON, May 11.—Chief of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma has decided to dispatch a Special Investigation Mission to Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, and other parts of Greater East Asia, according to an announcement made today. The Mission will be sent for the purpose of contributing to the healthy and speedy growth of Burma and so that she may become a vital and integral component in the strengthening of the Greater East Asia sphere.

The Mission will be headed by Dr. Ba Han, Chairman of the Law Investigation Committee, who will be accompanied by U Saw New, former Vice-Minister of Forestry Affairs and U Ba Nyein, former Vice-Chief of the Transportation Department in the Ministry of Communications and Irrigation. Dr. Ba Han is the elder brother of Prime Minister Ba Maw.

One the two reasons for the dispatch of the Mission, is to make preliminary preparations for the establishment of a planning board for the Burmese Government. In view of the necessity of attaining most scientific and efficient operation of the political and economic administrative organs the Burmese Government has decided to form a powerful planning body.

Second Purpose

The second purpose of the Mission is to strengthen the friendly relations with the various Greater East Asia countries through intimate conferences by the Mission members with the heads of the various countries. The Mission will thus also perform the role of a goodwill mission.

The Special Inspection Mission is expected to be of high significance to the Burmese nation. In fact, Prime Minister Ba Maw has compared it to the Japanese Mission to Europe, headed by Prince Hirobumi Ito, at the time of the Meiji Restoration. This will be the first inspection mission dispatched to foreign countries by Burma since the sending of a mission to France during the days of King Mindon.

The subjects of inspection will cover about 200 items in the 11 large groupings of land planning, irrigation, resources, labor, agriculture, mining, industry, trade, credit, finances and education.

Careers of Members

The careers of Dr. Ba Han, the head of the Special Investigation Mission, and the members of his suite, follow:

Dr. Ba Han is the elder brother of Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma. Born in Rangoon in 1890, Dr. Ba Han graduated from Calcutta University in 1909 and entered the civil service. He went to England in 1922 and studied at Cambridge University. He later pursued his studies at Bordeaux University. Obtaining the qualifications of barrister in England in 1925, he returned to Burma and became a lawyer. He became lecturer at the Law Department of Rangoon University in 1929 and later professor of the same Department.

In 1942, Dr. Ba Han was appointed Director of the Government Officials Readjustment Bureau of Burma and after exerting great efforts for the readjustment of the Government personnel and thus successfully fulfilling his mission, resigned his post in October the same year.

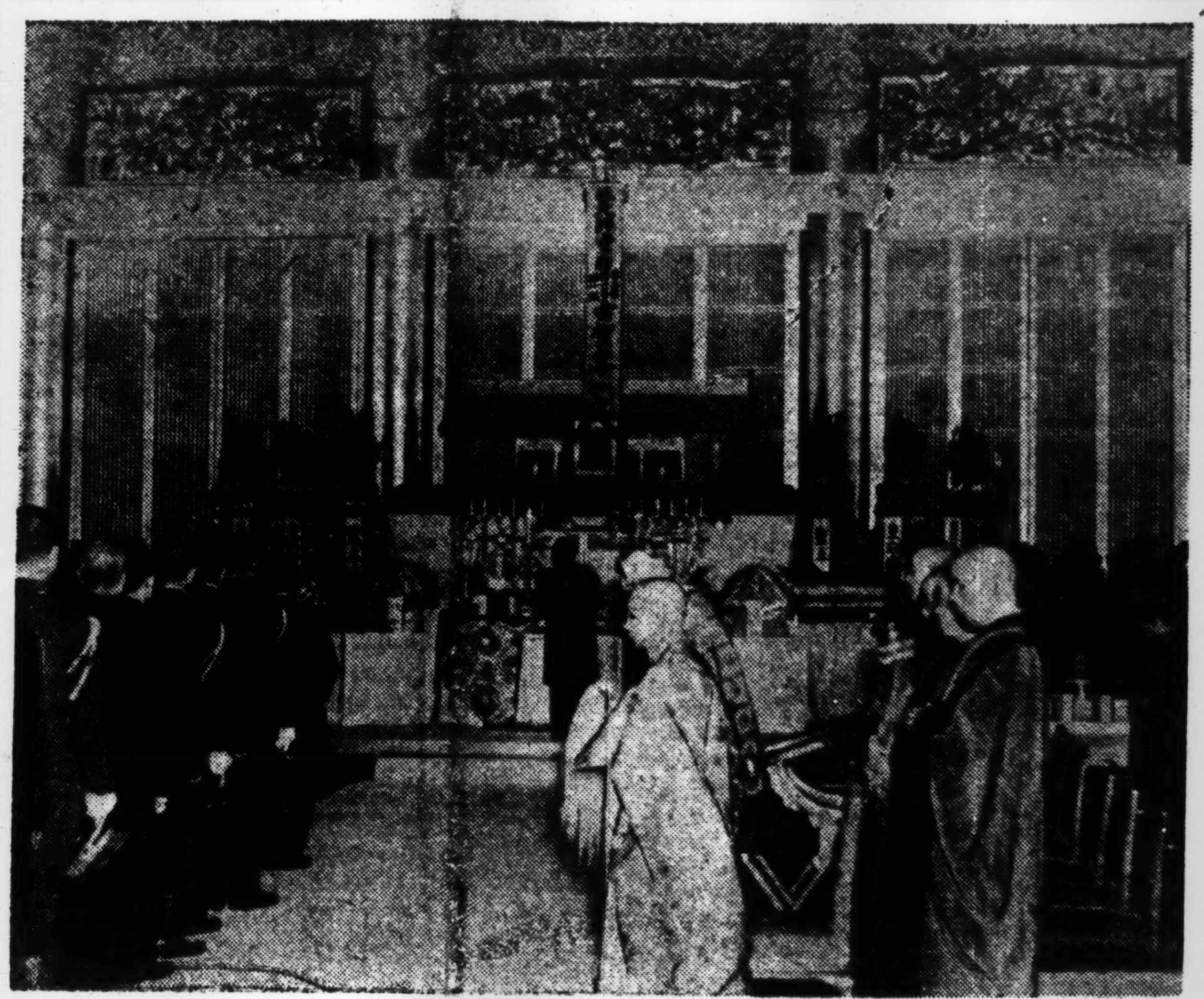
Besides being a lawyer, he holds the posts of the President of the Art and Literature Board of Burma, member of the committee for selecting students to be sent abroad, Director of the Burmese National Bank, Professor Emeritus of Rangoon University and member of the Committee for Management of the same institution.

U. Soe Nyun, member of the mission, was born at Moulmein in 1900. Graduating from Rangoon University in 1927, he passed the civil service examination of Burma in 1929 and went to England the same year to further his studies at London University. After returning home, he had been in the civil service since 1931, at various places in the country. Immediately prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he entered the Finance Ministry and was promoted to the post of Assistant Secretary. After the outbreak of the war, he held the post of the Vice-Minister of Engineering and Reconstruction and, after the independence of the country, was appointed Vice-Minister of Forests and Mines.

U. Ba Nyein, secretary of the mission, graduated from Rangoon University in 1938 and passed the civil service examination of Burma in 1940. He matriculated at Sydney University in Australia in 1941 and returned home in the following year and became a provincial official. After the independence of Burma, U. Ba Nyein was appointed Assistant Director of the Transportation Bureau of the Communications and Irrigation Ministry.

Mr. Son Nyun and Mr. Ba Nyein were relieved of their posts under date of March 11 and 25 respectively and were both appointed special duty officers in the Office of the Prime Minister.

Last Rites Held for Naval Hero



The top picture shows a scene at the Nishi Honganji Temple at Tsukiji on Friday on the occasion of the funeral service for Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga in which the Messenger sent by the Imperial Princes of the Blood is paying his respects before the spirit of the late Commander-in-Chief. The bottom photo shows the solemn cortege after leaving the Fleet-Admiral's residence in Azabu-ku entering the Nishi-Honganji Temple.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

BRILLIANT SERVICE OF KOGA STRESSED

Warm Tribute to Late Fleet-Admiral Paid by Navy Minister Shimada

A glowing tribute was paid by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada to the memory of the late Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Friday, on the occasion of the Navy Funeral for the late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

The Navy Minister said:

"Humbly do I address the heroic soul of Your Late Excellency Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Holder of the Senior Grade of the Third Court Rank, First Class Order of Merit and First Class Order of the Golden Kite:

"Your Excellency, choosing the profession of arms, joined the Navy some 40 years ago, and since then faithfully fulfilled your duties in the successive high offices which you held, with no thought but of loyalty and service.

"In the interval, you participated in the planning of strategy as Vice-Chief of the Navy General Staff or directed the operations of the Second Fleet as its Commander, giving the best that is in you to the nurturing of an efficient and unmatchable Navy. When on December 8, 1941 the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain was issued, you directed the China Fleet and in cooperation with the Army you shattered the enemy strength pitted against you in short order. Then you dedicated yourself to both strategy and administration as Commandant of the Yokosuka Naval Station. Throughout your career you have steeped yourself into your work with unflagging zeal and scrupulous conscientiousness. Your Excellency's great services and perspicacious, firm but warm-hearted nature, which made you eminently fitted to command, shone with added luster through the earnestness of your endeavors. When in the April of last year Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto was killed in stirring action, you received the Imperial Command to direct the operations of the Combined Fleet. The hopes of a whole generation were reposed upon you. In the face of the extremely complicated and difficult war situation, you took personal command of the first-line forces with a conviction of unfailing victory, closely cooperating with the Army forces and surmounting the many varied hardships and obstacles. With determination and skill, you well directed the operations against the enemy and everywhere your units crushed the enemy strength pitted against them. By establishing an unbeatable defense structure you gained an armed renown imperishable forever.

"All the more painful to us, therefore, was the sudden report of Your Excellency's sacrifice to duty.

"Upon this grievous news being brought to the knowledge of the Throne, His Majesty the Emperor most graciously placed Your Excellency upon the Supreme Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals, granted you the title of Admiral of the Fleet and conferred upon you the Senior Grade of the Third Court Rank and First Class Order of the Golden Kite, all the honors that a warrior of Nippon may aspire to, together with the Grand Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers. Through the boundless benevolence of His Imperial Majesty, you have been wrapped with a great mantle of glory.

"The war situation now is fiercer and grimmer than ever and the very national fortunes are at stake. At such a time the loss of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto followed by this farewell to Your Excellency's earthly remains cuts us to our hearts and our sorrow and fury know no bounds.

"When, however, we remember that Your Excellency, in dying for His Imperial Majesty and your country, have become forever enshrined as a guardian god of our country, we, the officers and men of the Navy, can do no less than to consolidate our conviction of ultimate victory and, with your spirit as our own, fight on undaunted and unflinching to shatter the inordinate ambitions of the United States and Britain, so that we may set the Imperial Mind at rest.

"In attending these rites of farewell to Your Excellency's earthly remains, our sense of loss and feeling of sorrow assail us most acutely. We dedicate these our humble words of tribute to Your Excellency in the hope that Your Excellency's departed soul may come and accept them: May 12, 1944. Shigetaro Shimada, Minister of the Navy."

U.S. TO DISPATCH MISSION

Military Party Being Sent to Tito Regime's Headquarters

Special

LISBON, May 11.—Washington intends to send a military mission to the headquarters of the Jugoslav partisan leader, General Joseph 'Tito' Brozovich, according to a Daily Mail report from New York.

Thus it appears that the United States is following the British example of dropping General Draja Mikhailovitch, War Minister. Meanwhile, it is also reported that Tito has been allowed to send his representatives to Washington.

His Majesty Wires Reply to Condolences From Reichsfuehrer

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to dispatch a telegram on Thursday, in reply to the wire of condolence sent by Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler over the death of Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga. On the same day Reichsfuehrer Hitler presented the late Fleet-Admiral Koga with the Order of the Iron Cross with the Oak Leaf. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to wire a message of acknowledgment on the same day, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department on Friday.

TOJO URGES NATION TO EMULATE KOGA

Fleet-Admiral's Achievements Eulogized by Prime Minister At Funeral Service

On the occasion of the Navy funeral held Friday for Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo eulogized the achievements rendered by the late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and at the same time urged the people of Japan to fight on in the way in which the Fleet-Admiral had battled during his distinguished career.

The Prime Minister's statement follows:

"Today, on the occasion of his funeral, I am filled with admiration for the distinguished services rendered by Fleet-Admiral Koga and I find myself overwhelmed with sorrow over his death.

"In recognition of his great achievements as Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, His Majesty the Emperor graciously placed him on the Supreme Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals and specially conferred on him the title of Fleet-Admiral, investing him with the First Class Order of Merit and also conferred on him the Order of the Golden Kite and the Grand Corden of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flower and, further, invested him with the Senior Grade of the Third Court Rank.

"As a warrior, sagacious and careful, composed and cool-headed, combining wisdom with valor, the Fleet-Admiral rendered distinguished services over a period of many years.

"In April last year, when the War of Greater East Asia grew in severity, the Fleet-Admiral was appointed by His Majesty the Emperor to be Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in succession to Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

"While the Fleet-Admiral was in office, the counter-offensive of America and Britain grew in violence from day to day and the war situation became more tense.

"Meanwhile, the Fleet-Admiral, as Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, taxed his ingenuity and putting himself at the head of the officers and men of the Combined Fleet who burned with the spirit of patriotism, demonstrated the traditions of the Japanese Navy.

"Eventually in March of this year he died at his post of duty while he was directing general operations on the front from a plane. The Fleet-Admiral devoted himself to the practice of loyalty, and discharged his full duty as a naval officer.

"Thinking about the Fleet-Admiral makes it impossible for us to keep tears from welling in our eyes. I have a firm conviction that the awe-inspiring spirit which animated the Fleet-Admiral is strengthening the morale of the officers and men of the Japanese Forces and stimulating still more the feeling of the 100,000,000 people of Japan.

"We are at a crisis. There is only one course for the Japanese people who are overwhelmed with the feeling of sorrow over the death of Fleet-Admiral Koga to follow. They are bound to convert their feeling of sorrow into the ardor of fighting resolutely and gallantly, to endure a multitude of battles, to forge ahead in complete unity toward the annihilation of America and Britain and win glorious victory, thereby setting the mind of His Majesty the Emperor at ease.

"I mourn deeply over the Fleet-Admiral's death and at the same time I vow that the 100,000,000 people will fight on in the Fleet-Admiral's spirit. I pray that the Fleet-Admiral's soul may rest in peace."

FINAL TRIBUTE PAID TO LATE FLEET HEAD AT NAVAL FUNERAL

Rites for Koga at Buddhist Temple in Tsukiji Honored By Imperial Messengers

The Navy funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, who died at his post in March, was held at the Nishi-Honganji temple at Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, from 1 p.m. Friday.

The services were honored with the worship by the Imperial Messengers graciously dispatched by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and the messengers sent by the Imperial Princes of the Blood.

The remains of the late Fleet-Admiral left the Koga residence at No. 12 Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, at noon, Friday, in a procession of seven motorcars carrying Admiral Viscount Takayoshi Kato, chairman of the funeral committee, Vice-Admiral Shigeru Kikuno, member of the committee, the Buddhist priests in charge of the funeral rites, Commanders Masaji Fujita and Hisanao Irie, bearers of the Fleet-Admiral's sabre and decorations, Rear-Admiral Fukumatsu Kuhara who reverently bore the Fleet-Admiral's remains, Mrs. Yaeko Koga, the widow and chief mourner, and the bereaved daughters of the deceased.

On both sides of the way thronged huge crowds of citizens, anxious to gain a glimpse of the remains as the car containing them slid past. Many houses along the way hung out flags at half-mast with the people standing outside the entrances to pay their respects. All who stood along the way bowed in salute as the motorcars went past, their eyes filled with tears, through which gleamed forth determination that the passing of the revered naval warrior shall be avenged ultimately in a victorious consummation of the war.

Homage Is Paid

The motorcar procession arrived at a park near the Nishi Honganji temple at 12:20 p.m., where the remains were transferred to a gun carriage and were slowly borne into the compounds of the temple between the rows of the two companies of the Naval Honor Guards under the command of Captain Kinzo Tonozuka who were especially dispatched there from the Yokosuka Naval Station. With Buddhist priests leading the way, the funeral procession proceeded through the hallowed compounds of the funeral site to the main building of the temple, while the members of the Honor Guards paid their profound homage to the gallant soul of the great naval hero by presenting their arms.

The procession having entered the spacious hall of the temple, the remains were placed on the altar amid the playing of the funeral march by the Navy Band, while the chief mourner, members of the bereaved family and relatives, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, members of the funeral committee, pall-bearers, bearers of the Fleet-Admiral's sabre, badge and decorations, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other Ministers of State, foreign envoys and other general mourners took their seats.

The funeral services were commenced at 1 p.m. with the recitation of Buddhist sutras by the priests in charge. This was followed by the worship of the great Admiral's departed soul by the Imperial Messengers graciously sent by Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress, the messengers from the Households of the Imperial Princes of the Blood, while the whole assemblage stood in reverent attention.

Messages of condolence were then offered before the altar by Navy Minister Admiral Shimada and Commander Yoshihiko Fukushima, a member of the funeral committee. Then, while the Honor Guards reverently saluted by presenting arms and the Navy Band played the funeral march, Mrs. Koga proceeded to the altar and burnt incense. The observance was followed by the chanting of sutras and then, Navy Minister Shimada, the members of the bereaved family, Admiral Viscount Kato, the late Fleet-Admiral's relatives, pall-bearers, members of the funeral committee, bearers of the Fleet-Admiral's sabre, badge and decorations proceeded to the altar, in the order named, and burnt incense.

While the Navy Band played the

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 7)

Press Comments

Friday, May 12

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY TOWARD CHUNGKING

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Diplomacy centering upon Chungking has recently moved at a furious tempo. On May 2, the British Government concluded a formal loan agreement and signed a lend-lease pact with the Chungking regime. On May 6, the Yang mission to Britain returned to Chungking. Toward the end of May, Vice-President Henry Wallace is to visit Chungking. Wei Tao-ming, Chungking Ambassador to the United States, is engaged in some secret consultation with the American authorities. There is a rumor of T. V. Soong going to America. A press dispatch has just been received regarding the arrival of Soong Mei-ling, Chiang Kai-shek's wife, accompanied by Sun Fo, Kao Yang-wu and Hsu Shih-ying, at Moscow by air. On May 9, a Chungking mission to the United States headed by Shang Chen left for India by air.

These hurried moves, especially those between the United States and Chungking—what do they portend? It is the absolute requirement of American strategy aimed at Japan to freeze the Japanese Forces in China, to secure bases for attacking Japan and to strengthen the fighting power of the Chungking regime in order to effect both. These constitute the unshakable policy of the United States just now.

The task of strengthening or even sustaining the fighting power of the Chungking regime, however, is attended with many difficulties. The first is the shortage of materials. Transportation by air to Chungking via India is now the only way open for the supply of materials to Chungking, but there is a severe limit to the extent to which this can be done. The Assam-Bengal Railway leading to the airport at Tinsukia is now threatened with blockade. In addition, the development of Japan's new Honan campaign is menacing Chungking's work of exploiting the resources of the Northwest. The shortage of materials has been attended with skyrocketing prices and the economic foundations of warfare are being severely shaken.

The second difficulty is the friction with the Communists. The conflict between Chungking and the Communists has been intensified since last year when the Chungking forces surrounded the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghua border area and strengthened the secret service activities against Yenan from the Sian base. The supply of arms to the Communist Army has been stopped.

The arms obtained from the United States are being used not so much to fight the Japanese as to strengthen Chungking's offensive against the Communists. This civil strife is markedly weakening the strength of Chungking to carry on the war with Japan.

The third difficulty is the necessity of enforcing democratic principles. Short of materials and lacking in productive power, Chungking can rely only on manpower. It has enforced a general mobilization, labor-drafting of students and revised the conscription law, but has found it necessary to adopt democratic methods, especially in regard to the agrarian villages, if these measures are to prove effective. But democratic principles are the very things Chungking cannot adopt.

Opinion in the United States had been sympathetic and decidedly in favor of aiding Chungking. But owing to the foregoing circumstances she has come to mistrust Chungking. It is now being urged that if Chungking is using the arms being supplied to her for fighting the Communists instead of the Japanese, all aid should be stopped. It is also being pointed out that Chungking has done practically nothing in the way of participation in actual warfare for the past three years. The Communist Army is fighting against the Japanese better than the Chungking army. Chungking is not a democratic regime, but a dictatorship. Such criticisms are tending to favor aid to the Communists rather than Chungking.

Nevertheless, since the United States needs China to fight Japan, and the Chinese Communist Party has not the strength sufficient to take over the reins of government, she has no choice but to whip up the courage of Chungking to make her fight on. Thus, the American aid to the Communists may be regarded as a ruse to goad Chungking on.

Considered in the light of these circumstances, together with the frenzied impatience of the United States to carry out the Nimitz offensive, the recent brisk diplomatic activity of the United States aimed at Chungking is quite understandable, as also the significance of the meeting between the Chungking and Communist representatives at Sian and the operations directed at Moscow. Thus, a "big stick policy" is being pursued behind the camouflage of gentle diplomacy.

FOUR YEARS OF WASTED EFFORTS BY CHURCHILL

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Four years ago on May 10, Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of Britain. The political situation in Britain at the time was in grave difficulties. Loud criticisms of Prime Minister Chamberlain over the failure of the Norwegian campaign was heard all over the country. The aged Prime Minister attempted to meet the crisis by forming a coalition cabinet but did not succeed as the Labor Party refused to join. Finally, with the advance of the German forces into Belgium and the Netherlands, Chamberlain resigned to be succeeded by Churchill. The public's support of Churchill was overwhelming as proved by the vote of confidence held on May 13 in the House of Commons, with 381 against nothing. The British public at that time placed their entire confidence in Churchill although later it was to face a serious trial and many months of bitter fighting and suffering.

Have Churchill's activities during the past four years accomplished anything toward saving declining Britain? The first year of the Churchill Cabinet was a succession of dark days, with the tragedy of Dunkirk, the breakdown of France, the terrific bombing of Britain by Germany, the retreat from the Balkans and other unfavorable developments. Britain was finally given a breathing spell and an opportunity to rise again with the breaking out of the German-Soviet war and the aid of the United States. In the meanwhile, Churchill flew to Moscow and crossed the Atlantic many times. He was a very busy man during those days. Then he joined hands with the Soviet, which country he had hated bitterly in the past, and let it tackle Germany. By flattering Roosevelt, who is eight years his junior, Churchill succeeded in drawing the United States to the anti-Axis side. That Britain has so far been able to keep its head above the water is due to these two countries. In this sense Churchill's efforts may be said to have saved Britain. But what price has Britain had to pay?

Britain had to surrender its controlling position in Europe to the Soviet and that in the Pacific to the United States, as remarked recently by German authorities in connection with the British Empire Conference now being held in London. With the usual British craftiness, Churchill utilized the material resources of the United States and the strength of the Soviet army in an attempt to revive his country. But neither the United States nor the Soviet had joined the war to maintain the British Empire.

Taking advantage of Britain's position, the Soviets gradually advanced into the British sphere of influence. However Churchill might explain that he is not the liquidator of the British Empire, results show that Britain is on the eve of its downfall. Furthermore, Britain is now forced to make a landing operation in Europe at the risk of its future. The success or failure of this operation will determine whether or not Britain will fall. The British crisis has been further intensified despite Churchill's four years of efforts. How is the British public feeling, now that the sacrifice of "blood, labor, tears and sweat," as Churchill put it, has been entirely wasted?

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 11

In the area west of Sebastopol, our troops toegther with the Rumanian army repulsed strong enemy forces and destroyed 20 Soviet tanks.

At the lower Dniester, Reich divisions supported by German and Rumanian planes broke through the enemy bridgehead position on the western bank of the river and mopped up the enemy. The Soviets suffered heavy casualties and lost more than 500 prisoners. 163 guns and trench mortars as well as many other weapons.

Our bombers last night successfully attacked the Shepetovka and Proskurov railway stations causing conflagrations and destructions.

At the Nettuno beachhead, several enemy attacks collapsed by our defense fire.

Our naval ferries on the night of May 9 sank one enemy torpedo-boat and severely damaged several others off Elba Island.

Our bombers last night attacked the enemy island base of Lissa causing explosions and numerous fires in the harbor area.

Minor enemy bomber formations raided Budapest last night. American bombers, attacking southeastern Germany, caused damage and casualties especially in Wiener Neustadt and 69 enemy aircraft mostly four-engined bombers were shot down in this attack as well as during raids on localities in occupied western Europe.

The R.A.F. bombed southwestern German territory last night.

Indian Officials Dismissed

Special

LISBON, May 6.—The municipal administrators of two large Indian industrial towns, Ahmedabad and Surat, Bombay Province, were dismissed by the Bombay Government, according to a Bombay dispatch. Commissioners were appointed to conduct the affairs of the two towns.

MYRIAD GUNS GUARD EUROPE FORTRESS

Several Million Mines Laid; 10,700 Batteries Line Coast From Norway to Balkans

Threatening clouds are now hanging over the "European Fortress" which takes the form of a gigantic triangle extending over 4,000 kilometers along western Europe, 2,000 kilometers along eastern Europe and 3,000 kilometers along southern Europe, according to a recent article appearing in the Mainichi. The journal writes in the following vein:

Although, simultaneous with the end of the battle of Crimea, large-scale operations by the Soviet army came to a stand-still, the Soviets are reported to be pushing preparations for another offensive. As if to coincide with this Soviet move, and as a probable forerunner of the second front, the "air offensive" by the Anglo-American air forces against northern France, Belgium and various other points on the continent is daily increasing in intensity.

Some Berlin quarters estimate the enemy's invasion force to comprise 30 British divisions, 28 to 30 American divisions and five mixed divisions of the Canadian army, the refugee Polish army and others.

Although the exact number of the German troops prepared to meet the enemy is not known, various British journals estimate the German forces at about 150 to 170 divisions. They presume that there are about ten divisions in Norway, 15 divisions in Denmark and Poland, ten divisions in northern Germany, 50 divisions in France, Belgium and the Netherlands, ten divisions in Italy, another ten divisions in the Balkans and 45 reserve divisions stationed at home. With the Germans utilizing to advantage the experiences gained in the Maginot and Sebastopol fortress battles, the landing strategy employed by the anti-Axis forces on Sicily and the Italian front, and also the possible landing of anti-Axis paratroops behind the fortifications, the "Atlantic Fortress" is constructed to meet all circumstances.

It is stated that 7,700 heavy guns including rocket, long-range guns and 3,000 anti-tank batteries are lined up all along the coast extending from North Cape on the northern tip of Norway down to the Pyrenees in the south. In addition, several million mines have been laid in the waters along the coast while over 1,000 fortified positions have been constructed at strategic points. It is further pointed out that each of these fortified positions, constructed of steel and concrete, stand five stories high and six to ten kilometers in length. The walls of these fortified positions have been constructed so as to withstand any gun-fire or air-raids.

Between these main fortified positions are numerous small forts, artillery positions and machine-gun emplacements which are connected by an intricate network of railways enabling the immediate movement of heavy railway guns to any point at any time. The fortifications linking Abbeville, Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk, extending over 170 kilometers are said to be impregnable as the "western wall" of Germany. That Germany expended a tremendous amount of labor and material for the construction of these fortifications can be seen in the fact that it took Germany three years to complete the project with some 500,000 men working both day and night.

In Southern Europe, Germany has constructed strong fortifications linking the Pyrenees, the Alps and the Balkans extending as far as the Dodecanese Islands. In addition to these impregnable defenses, a number of crack German pilots are said to be stationed in numerous underground airports awaiting further orders.

Thus, Germany is fully prepared to meet the enemy invasion from any direction, whether it be from southern France, northern Italy, the Balkans, north or western Europe. In fact, Germany is awaiting the enemy's landing operations with anticipation, fully believing that the coming enemy offensive will be a heaven-sent opportunity for Germany to regain the offensive initiative.

201,454 YANKEES ARE LOST

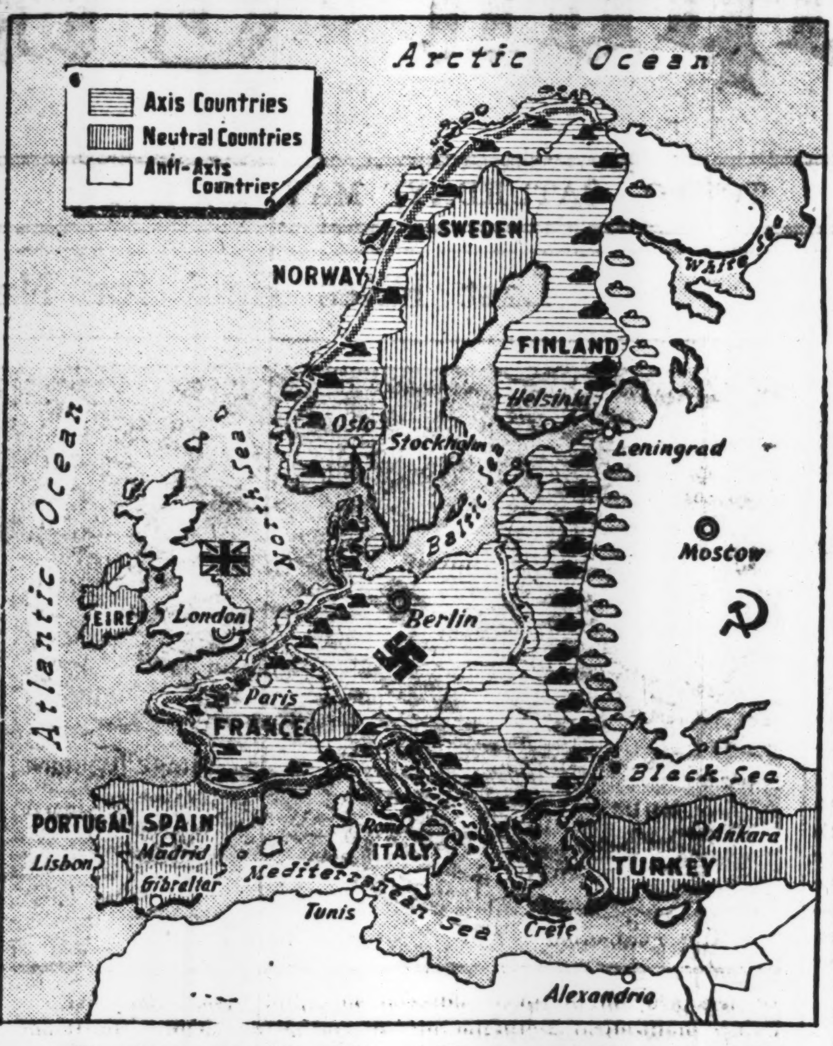
Casualty Lists for Navy Given as 44,778 and Army as 156,676

Special

LISBON, May 11.—Latest American casualties total 201,454; 44,778 for the navy and 156,676 for the army, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Colonel Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, reported the total army casualties up to April 28 as including 27,297 killed, 64,321 wounded, 33,715 missing and 31,343 prisoners of war, while the casualties for the navy including the marines and coastguard showed 19,221 killed, 12,070 wounded, 9,034 missing and 4,453 prisoners.

Atlantic Wall Stands Firm



The above map shows the possible scene of the proposed "second front" which will be met by the mightiest fortifications yet constructed by Germany, including thousands of heavy guns of all types which point menacingly seawards from Norway to the Pyrenees and along the Mediterranean coast to the Balkans.

51 ENEMY VANDALS DOWNED OVER ALPS

Part of U.S. Crew Parachuting Over Mountain Rescued But Majority Believed Dead

Special

BERLIN, May 11.—Losses suffered by the American bomber formations in their operations in the area of the eastern Alps including Wiener-Neustadt yesterday have further increased, reported Major Albert Freytag, Luftwaffe correspondent.

He said that 51 American planes including 41 four-engined bombers were destroyed by German fighters and concentrated flak fire. Part of the crews who were able to take to their parachutes over the mountain areas were rescued but he declared that it is certain that a majority of the American crews have lost their lives since the main aerial combats took place over inaccessible mountain areas.

Meanwhile, Martin Hellensleben, DNB military correspondent, writes today that "expectation" may best describe the situation on all European fronts.

He points out that on all fronts there is a lull, but this lull, however, is only relative since fighting of local character is still going on here and there. As a whole, however, he observes, the whole attention of the world is now focussed on the areas behind the fronts where on the German side as well as on the Soviet and above all the Anglo-American sides forces are being brought up to forward positions or spring-board bases respectively. A gigantic battle will develop, the correspondent points out, when these equipped masses clash.

He continues that after examining separately the signs indicating the imminence of this year's large-scale offensive, one arrives at the conclusion that the future operations will be started on all fronts simultaneously when it is deemed most opportune based on their prearranged plans.

Stressing that the Germans have already made extensive preparations to meet all imponderabilities which will influence any military enterprise and its decisive phases, Mr. Hallensleben also emphasizes that the Germans are well aware that the enemy will make all-out efforts. He says that the Soviets—the British and Americans even more so—compelled by war events will make an all-out bid to force a decision.

He adds that the landing operations to be carried out by large Anglo-American forces in particular will tax the enemy's strength to an unprecedented degree and they will be compelled to use stronger forces than they had originally intended to employ in this year's campaign.

Europe Blockade Is Failure

Domei

GENEVA, May 9.—James Maxton, member of the Independent Labor Party, in a speech delivered in London recently declared that the blockade of occupied Europe is a complete "failure." He admitted that after almost five years of war, the German people are not suffering from shortage of food.

FOE'S RAID LOSSES STRESSED BY REICH

Suendermann Says Aim of Terror Attacks Is to Destroy Europe's Art, Culture

Special

BERLIN, May 12.—The statements made by the British military critics, Captain Liddell Hart and Cyril Falls, that the air war against Germany was without success, was characterized on Wednesday by Helmuth Suendermann, Deputy Reich Press Chief, as a remarkable admission.

Addressing foreign press representatives, Mr. Suendermann stressed the statements made by the two British commentators to the effect that "surprising losses" have been suffered by the British and United States air forces as a result of the German counter-measures, and said that they far surpassed anything bearable.

Mr. Suendermann declared that Falls had especially confirmed the heavy losses suffered by the Anglo-Americans and the unsuccessfulness of their terror attacks against German towns, women and children.

In this connection Mr. Suendermann stated that it was interesting how little the British recently referred to the military side of their attacks and almost exclusively spoke of the purpose of their terror enterprises.

He declared that in Germany one is by no means deceived regarding the importance of such statements as made by Hart and Falls, for it is not a military consideration which rules the anti-Axis terror raids, but exclusively the aim to destroy the German nation.

Mr. Suendermann further emphasized that in addition, there was the determination of the present rulers of the United States to destroy European art and culture and to replace them with American "art" and "culture."

Continuing, Mr. Suendermann opined that for these reasons, the Anglo-Americans would continue their terror warfare despite all the counter-arguments of Hart and Falls.

ITALY'S RIGHTS STRESSED

Rome Papers Reaffirm Italian Aim To Restore Empire

Special

LISBON, May 10.—The "Day of Italian Imperium" gave Italian papers today an opportunity to reaffirm that all national energies must be made use of for the reconstruction of the Italian Empire, according to a Rome dispatch.

The Messaggero declared that "Africa, as a living space belonged and still belongs to Italy." The Giornale d'Italia insisted on Italy's "indisputable right" to Africa. The future of the country, the paper stressed lies with the youth of Italy.

"The fatherland shows to the 400,000 soldiers the faraway frontier which must be reconquered—the frontier in Africa," the Messaggero added.

Meanwhile, the Popolo di Roma wrote, "The newly risen army will restore Italy's greatness together with her independence."

UNITS ON CHISHIMA READY TO ROUT FOE

Japanese Forces Supplied With New Type Equipment to Smash Any Landing Attempt

Domei

KITACHISHIMA — "The enemy shall never invade the Japanese mainland." With these words daily on their lips, the Japanese Forces entrenched in Kitachishima, including the Wild Eagles, are strengthening the fortifications on the island in preparation for any enemy attempt to effect a landing.

The enemy had remained inactive since the aerial attacks in August and September last year but launched an air raid on the islands on December 21, followed by another on New Year's Day. Since then, during the ensuing three months, the enemy air force attempted 25 night attacks with an average of 120 planes each time. On February 4 it was assisted by several vessels which bombarded the islands. On that occasion our side suffered slight damage to one small transport which was lying at anchor.

Without question the enemy air force on this visit was particularly charged with the mission of reconnoitering the Japanese base, because in spite of the fact that the units included beside Catalina PBY and Coronado PB2Y patrol planes, numerous bombers such as the Mitchell B-25's, Marauder B-26's, Liberator B-24's and Venturer B-34's, countless photo-flash bombs and parachute flares were dropped and only some 50 incendiaries and 260 ordinary bombs were released, the amount not exceeding an average of two and a half explosives from one plane.

Thus it can be seen that in the northeastern Pacific, the enemy is resorting to his usual tactics of first taking pictures of the Japanese base while reconnoitering the ground forces, then testing the strength of the Japanese Forces by machine-gunning the ground installations from a low altitude as well as by bombarding points where he plans to land from destroyers and high speed vessels. Next follows aerial assaults on the Japanese air bases and anti-aircraft positions prior to attempting landing operations.

In view of the fact that the enemy planes had conducted reconnoitering activities for 30 hours along with bombardments, a large-scale aerial attack was calculated to be made some time toward the end of February or beginning of March. That it did not take place attests to the failure of the enemy's reconnoitering maneuvers.

No matter how strong the enemy's landing force may be, it will not be able to penetrate the Japanese fortress. Our forces include Wild Eagles who have gone through numerous and varied experiences in China as well as in other theaters of war and also include anti-aircraft units, both ready to smash the enemy. The ground units, provided with all necessary equipment, are fully prepared to take up the enemy's challenge. The new type bombs now provided to the Japanese Forces will render ineffective the Alligators and Amphibians which were employed by the enemy in the landing operations on Cape Gloucester, New Britain Island, and on Nassau Bay, New Guinea, and the flame-throwing tanks used in the Tarawa and Makin landings. The enemy paratroops will become victims of the Japanese "Iron Lions" while his landing barges will be subjected to the annihilative fire of the Japanese artillery units.

The high morale of the Japanese Forces guarding Kitachishima and the close cooperation existing between officers and men will further augment the Japanese strength.

BRITAIN AIMING TO REGAIN FORMER ECONOMIC POWER

Has Big Postwar Plans for Dominions But Is Worried Over Labor Shortage

Special

LISBON, May 11.—Britain is now planning a policy of full "employment" of the Dominions after the war in order to regain her position as one of the world's leading industrial and commercial countries, but it will not encourage any big scheme involving the departure of large numbers of young people from Britain, Reuter reported in connection with the Empire Conference now under way in London.

The United Kingdom faces a big drop in population in the coming years, and it will therefore be unable to afford the loss of its greatest asset—its youth and skilled labor, the dispatch added.

Continuing, the report said that the British Government is willing to offer good pay and hours in order to make England attractive enough to keep the younger generation at home.

Chungking Remnants, Chinese Reds Routed In Mongolia Battles

Domei

KALGAN, May 12.—Punitive operations by the Japanese Units in Inner Mongolia are dealing annihilative blows to Chungking and Chinese Communist remnants for the combined results obtained by the X X Unit during April revealed that in 75 encounters with the enemy totaling 9,060 troops, 261 enemy bodies were counted, 76 prisoners were taken and 145 surrendered, while numerous arms and ammunition were captured.

Final Tribute Paid To Late Fleet Head At Naval Funeral

(Continued From Page 1)

funeral march for the third time and the whole gathering stood at attention, the Honor Guards paid homage to the valiant naval hero with three-gun salute. With the priests having retired from the hall, the chairman of the funeral committee and the representatives of the Koga family and relatives expressed their gratitude to the mourners, who then paid their last tribute to their revered Fleet-Admiral by burning incense at the altar.

The funeral rites were over at 3 p.m. and the remains of the late Fleet-Admiral were carried to the Tama Cemetery to be buried beside the grave of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

Tribute Paid by Nation

Meanwhile, the entire nation throughout the length and breadth of the country suspended their activities exactly at 1:45 p.m. the same day to join Prime Minister Tojo in paying their most profound tribute to the late national hero.

Prior to the funeral services on Friday, His Imperial Majesty graciously dispatched Chamberlain Hidetsune Koide to the late Fleet-Admiral Koga's residence at 3 p.m. on Thursday to have him present a Gracious Imperial Message and various offerings to the remains of the great warrior in recognition of the distinguished services he rendered during his lifetime. Their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager were also pleased to send their Messengers to the Koga home at 3:15 and 3:30 p.m. respectively to have them worship and present flowers to the departed soul of the eminent naval hero.

Contraption Bombs Dropped

Special

BERLIN, May 8.—Continuing to manifest their sadistic savagery, the Anglo-Americans have been dropping bombs made to resemble mugs and pencils on Europe, according to a Belgrade report. Such cruel contraptions of death were found near the little town of Gorni Milanovac in Serbia, where four Serbs have been killed by touching these bombs.

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REICH ENVOY TO AIR ATTITUDE TO TURKS

Von Papen Meeting Menemencioglu on Chrome Issue After Trip to Berlin

Special

LISBON, May 11.—German Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen, returned to Turkey after making a trip to Berlin to report to the Fuehrer on the action of the Turkish Government suspending chrome shipment to Germany, according to an Istanbul dispatch.

A Berlin dispatch said that Ambassador von Papen is expected this afternoon to submit to Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu the attitude adopted by the Reich Government regarding the measures taken by Turkey, which the Reich holds are contrary to the agreement reached between Turkey and Germany on the matter of chrome supplies.

Meanwhile, indicating further pressure on Portugal which has refused to suspend its exports of wolfram to Germany, Dingle Foot, British Parliamentary Minister for Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons today that the British Government is reconsidering the question of exporting coal to Portugal, according to a London dispatch.

The statement was made by Foot in reply to the question whether in view of the unsatisfactory attitude of the Portuguese Government on the exports of wolfram to Germany the British Government was going to continue its coal supplies to Portugal.

Foot replied, "Under the Azores agreement, the British Government undertook to supply coal to Portugal until June 30, 1944. After that date, the matter will be reconsidered in the light of existing circumstances."

More Meatless Days in U.S.

Special

LISBON, May 11.—Americans will face many meatless days next winter as further restriction of meat rationing for the coming winter was announced by the food authorities, according to a New York dispatch and these sources warned the American public not to nourish hopes of stable meat rations.

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Malai
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BRITISH WEAKNESS IN BATTLE IS BARED

They Give Up Fighting When Their Arms Are Destroyed, Say Former Sepoys

By U. KOMATSU
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 10.—The valor and stamina of the Azad Hind troops who participated in the Kohima campaign, the discriminating treatment accorded to the sepoys by the British, as well as the lack of fighting spirit of the British soldiers, were all revealed at the round-table conference held yesterday on the Kohima front. Present were three Indian non-commissioned officers of the Azad Hind Fauj and two Indians who recently deserted the British 50th Brigade.

A: During the Kohima campaign I was greatly impressed by the fearless valor of the Japanese Forces as well as by the indomitable fighting morale of our Indian comrades-in-arms. It was the realization of the sacred mission of their campaign that enabled the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces to conquer the treacherous mountains. With our own eyes we have witnessed how the Japanese always disregarded material strength, while the British, on the contrary, never commenced their drive unless they were sure of their numerical superiority.

B: The strict observation of discipline shown by the Japanese even in the midst of fighting, certainly produced a deep impression upon us. Because they were so considerate of non-combatants, Manipur and Chin people voluntarily offered their services, supplying fresh water and vegetables to the Japanese. The sinister British propaganda will no longer delude the Indians.

C: Fully awakened to the true objectives of the current war, the Indians proved their efficiency in the Jiyesami campaign. Neither in courage nor in spirit can the Indians, who are fighting for the liberation of their motherland, be compared to the sepoys who are being forced to fight against their will.

Disclosing the discrimination shown by the British toward the Indians, the two Indians who formerly belonged to the 50th Brigade, declared:

D: For two or three months we were trained for paratroop operations. Then we were immediately sent to the firing lines. All the sepoys harbor deep resentment against the British for their treatment of the sick and wounded. Keeping all medical supplies for themselves, the Britishers never spare any medicine or accord any treatment to the sick and wounded among the sepoys. Furthermore, disabled sepoys are sent to the front before they have fully recovered.

E: Always using us as cannon-fodder, the British stay in the rear, indulging in card playing or drinking. Furthermore, as soon as the war situation takes an unfavorable turn, they flee, leaving us behind. It is no wonder that the resentment of the sepoys against the British is so deeply rooted.

F: It is truly astonishing how much the British rely on material strength. Unless they are sure of being provided with sufficient aircraft, guns, tanks and other arms, they will not move into action. If their machines are damaged, they immediately show a tendency to discontinue their operations. In the Sanjakeo operation, when 10 howitzers were destroyed by the Japanese, they were thrown into utter consternation. To them, the destruction of their arms means defeat!

E: After joining the Indian National Army, I came to realize the wide differences existing between the Japanese and the British. The British stationed in India are all homesick, longing to go back to their wives and sweethearts. Often I have seen them carving the names of their wives and fiancees on the trunks of trees. Even the officers have declared that they do not care about the outcome of this war. They only want to return to their homes as soon as possible. Such being the character of our enemies, we are confident of final victory.

A: Since we are fighting for the lofty mission of liberating our motherland, and furthermore, are assured of the support of the invulnerable Japanese Forces, we are certain that a rosy future lies ahead of us.

Art Exhibition Opens

An Arts Production Exhibition in two series displaying the various forms of arts and crafts in Japan was opened to the public on Friday at the Mitsukoshi and Takashimaya Department Stores at Nihonbashi sponsored by the Japan Fine Arts and Applied Arts Control Society. The function is backed by the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, Education Ministry and the Board of Information. The first exhibit will last till May 16 and the second to start from May 18 to 21.

Asia Consolidated as One Big Family, Declares Burma's Minister of Welfare

Special

RANGOON, May 11.—Stressing the fact that "blood is thicker than water," Bandoola U Sein, Burmese Welfare and Publicity Minister, at a recent press conference declared that in a time of crisis only blood relations can be counted upon and that Asiatic blood will boil fiercely if any member of the family of East Asiatic nations is oppressed or insulted.

Bandoola U Sein's statement follows:

"At this time when the Indian National Army, in concerted action with the Imperial Japanese Army, is scoring spectacular results on Indian soil and rapidly forging farther and farther onward, it is particularly apt to recall to one's mind the historic march of the Burmese National Army into Burmese territory with the same strong support of the Imperial Japanese Army only a few years ago.

"The epic story of an enslaved nation's final struggle for freedom staged in Burma was for all the world to witness, and the same show is about to be repeated beyond Arakan and Manipur on a scale perhaps more stupendous and gigantic.

Hails Japan's Mission

"For in Japan's powerful military prowess, the down-trodden peoples of East Asia have found an unfailing source of help in their fight for political salvation. 'In Times of Crises Only Blood Relations Can Be Counted Upon,' goes an old Burmese saying, and the people of East Asia have found out in good time that it is only East Asiatic blood that will boil fiercely if any member of the East Asiatic family is oppressed or insulted.

"It is this blood-consciousness that prompts Japan to wage this sacred war of Asiatic consciousness which tends to merge the minds and spirits of the Burmese, Indians, Chinese and Filipinos into one indivisible, homogeneous whole. These East Asiatic countries are bound to each other by more than mere geographical proximity.

"The oneness of culture strikes a dominant note in the life of all nations of East Asia. With British colonial expansion in the East, first India and then Burma fell into the clutches of these predatory foreigners, with what results it is too well known to relate. Two of the richest countries in the world were reduced to the direst state of proverty and while the exploiters fattened on the rich resources of India and Burma, the Indians and Burmese wore themselves out with sweat, labor and malnutrition.

"Thus placed under the same form of human hardships, the two Asiatic countries reacted in the same natural manner, each finding in the other a kindred spirit, or wronged soul. The Burmese owed much to India's leaders for political theories which they expounded and for the undaunted sacrifice which they exemplified in themselves. Never were there two peoples who have a fuller human understanding and a greater poignant sympathy for each other. Both have given innumerable lives in the great cause of freedom.

Indians Fete Burmese

"Thus it was that when Burma, with the aid of Japan, finally broke loose from the British stranglehold and declared herself independent, Indian nationals who were living in areas where the right of self-expression was not forbidden promptly congratulated Burma on her political victory and joined in the general jubilation that was expressed and demonstrated throughout East Asia.

"Thus it was that when the Provisional Government of Free India was first established in Shonan and the mobilization of the Azad Hind Fauj speeded up for the final effort to overthrow Anglo-American imperialism, the Burmese Government cabled messages of congratulations and expressed warm felicitations.

"When at last the headquarters of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose removed to Burma to commence the historic operations against the enemy, the independent Burmese demonstrated their wholehearted welcome by holding a civic reception and proclaiming assurance of utmost aid toward the speedy annihilation of Anglo-Americanism and the eventual liberation of Burma's great neighbor.

"Feeling as they do in their spiritual rebirth and breathing air free from British contamination, they desire to extend this atmosphere of purity, righteousness and good will to people with whom they had in the past shared such a lowly fate. The Burmese people live with the firm conviction that Free Asia without Free India is impossible. To make the sphere of East Asiatic Common Prosperity full and complete is to save India from the degrading British imperialism and to allow it to shine its brightest independently.

"The bonds that bind India and Burma are indeed stronger and deeper than the Anglo-Americans can understand. Is it any wonder, then, that the Burmese render full and unstinted support to the Indians in their fight for Poorna Swaraj?"

RICARTE EXHORTS PHILIPPINE MINERS

Veteran P.I. Leader Given Rousing Welcome on Arrival at Mankayan Mines

Special

MANILA, May 11.—General Artemio Ricarte, veteran Filipino leader, visited the Mankayan mines in Mountain Province last week, and urged the miners to give their unstinted labor in order to ensure the independence of the Philippines.

Despite his 78 years, General Ricarte who recently returned to the Philippines from Japan, made the trip to the Mankayan mines via Baguio. The General, who is an Ilocano, was given a tremendous ovation on his arrival at the Mankayan mines by the workers, many of whom are Ilocanos. Welcome arches were built along the road leading to the mine, while the people formed long lines on both sides of the road.

Speaking in the Ilocano dialect, General Ricarte, in a brief extemporaneous speech, hailed the achievement of independence by the Philippines with the assistance of Japan, saying:

"At last, with the help of Japan, we have gained our long-cherished independence. Through great sacrifice, Japan has achieved what hypocritical America and Spain never intended to accomplish.

"Under the leadership of President Jose P. Laurel, the independence of the Philippines became a reality. We should never suffer from the lack of food. Our islands are fertile. All we have to do is to work—to dig deep into our rich soil and work! Then our beautiful land will prosper!"

The General returned to Baguio on May 5, and, on the following morning, paid homage at the Shirmei Shrine before leaving for Manila.

Obituary

Technical Rear-Admiral Taketaro Matsuda died of peritonitis on Monday at his residence in Omori-ku, Tokyo. He was 57 years old. The deceased was formerly president of the Metropolitan Industrial Promotion Hall.

JAPANESE ATTACKS RUIN U.S. AIR PLAN

Fighting Power of American Planes in China Rapidly Becoming Negative

By Arrangement with the Asahi

CANTON, May 9.—The large-scale annihilative operations now being conducted by the Japanese Forces in North and Central China are undoubtedly causing considerable concern to various anti-Axis nations, not to mention Chungking. At the same time, the activities of the American air force in China, which is looking for a chance to attack the Japanese mainland, is also attracting the attention of the public.

During the past three months the fighting power of the American air force in China appeared to have become rather negative. As a matter of fact, during this period, the American air force, in small formations, attempted to hamper shipping along the South China coast and occasionally bombed Hainan Island, Hongkong, French Indo-China and also various points in Central China. However, for the inactivity of American planes, the bad weather due to the rainy season in South China was partly responsible and besides they had to make up for the heavy damages inflicted by the Japanese Army Wild Eagles.

However, as Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the American air force in Chungking and India boasts, the construction of airfields in the western and southern regions of China is proceeding and a number of the new P-51 type planes and heavy bombers are being replenished. It is said that XX American heavy and light bombers are now stationed in Kweilin, Kwangsi Province and approximately XX planes at Suichwan in Kiangsi Province. Besides these places, the number of planes scattered over such outpost bases as Liangshan in Szechwan Province, Hengyang in Hunan Province and Nanyung in Kwangtung Province is presumed to total XX.

Tanchuk in Kwangsi Province is the most recent and complete enemy airfield in the western and southern regions of China. This particular airfield has thus far been subjected to several fierce attacks by Japanese bombers. The runway of the same airfield is said to be about 2,000 meters long with its one end drawn into a forest. The enemy has also constructed a number of hideouts for various types of bombers and fighters.

Kweilin airfield is divided into two, each having a runway of approximately 2,000 meters. This airfield has hangars in a forest behind the airfield, and foodstuff and fuel storages are all covered completely, thus looking like a big fortress.

The enemy's super-heavy bombers are rumored to have arrived in China, but they have not yet appeared in actual fighting.

In the present operations in North and Central China, enemy planes appear to be coming chiefly from the two airfields of Hanchung in Shensi Province and Liangshan in Szechwan Province. However, most of the planes participating in the battle are Chungking planes, and the main body of the American air forces stationed in western and southern China does not seem to be taking part, apparently in fear of the fierce attacks by the Japanese Army Wild Eagles.

YOUTHS OF LOMBOK BOLSTER DEFENSE

Big Strides Made in Rehabilitation of Isle; Chinese Also Cooperate

Domei

SINGARADJA, May 11.—Lombok Island, which was occupied by Japanese Forces two years ago, is making phenomenal strides in reconstruction and rehabilitation work under the Japanese Administration.

Inhabitants of the island who have been freed from Dutch oppression, are now exerting all-out efforts to develop the island in cooperation with Japanese Forces.

Lombok Island is one of the leading rice producing centers in the Southern Regions, and the inhabitants are now enthusiastically carrying out various reconstruction projects in addition to realizing increased foodstuffs production. Moreover, owing to abundant foodstuffs production, the people's livelihood has been stabilized, while peace and order have been restored.

In the educational field, a co-educational high school, a special agricultural school and a teachers' school have been opened, together with 132 public schools. In addition, 36 more schools will be opened in the near future.

Meanwhile, the 5,000 Chinese in the island are offering their wholehearted cooperation in reconstruction and rehabilitation work. These Chinese have already organized a society for the maintenance of public peace and order. Moreover, they have decided to donate a warplane and, on April 29, made their first contribution of 100,000 guilders.

In the meantime, youths of the island, in order to strengthen defensive measures, have organized a Young Men's Society which is rapidly expanding throughout the island. In the near future, the Lombok Young Men's Association will be formed. On the other hand, the women of the island are also doing their part in development work. Thus, all in all, a clear picture of the return to normalcy is being displayed.

Named Bank President

Eizo Kamiyama, vice-president of the Bank of Taiwan, has been appointed president of the same bank, in succession to Yakichi Suitsu, who on Thursday retired upon the expiration of his term of office, the Finance Ministry announced on Friday. Simultaneously, Hyotaro Motohashi, one of the directors of the bank has been promoted to vice-president.

Defense Laws Decreed

Domei

KALGAN, May 12.—New defense regulations which were instituted by the Kalgan Government in view of the urgency to bolster the defense structure of the country were made public and put into effect today.

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Foreign Minister Sees Ambassadors of China, Philippines and Reich

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu met Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei at the Foreign Minister's official residence at 2:30 p.m. on Friday. At 4 p.m. he met Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas and one hour later he met German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer. The object of Ambassador Vargas's call on the Foreign Minister was to take leave of him. The Ambassador is returning home on business.

HSINCHENG PEOPLE HAIL NIPPON ENTRY

Happy Residents Resume Peaceful Occupations Trading In Millet and Peanuts

By T. ISHIZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

HSINCHENG, May 7.—With the entry on April 20 of the Japanese Forces into Hsincheng which had suffered from the drafting of men and the requisitioning of agricultural products by Chungking, brisk activities have been restored amid the joyous welcome and wholehearted cooperation of the inhabitants.

Hsincheng is situated some 50 kilometers south of Chengchou. When the Peking-Hankow Railway was in service, Hsincheng was a prosperous trading center for millet and peanuts. After railway traffic was suspended, trade was continued by means of sending products to Chowkiakow by wagon. From Chowkiakow, waterways were used to transport the products to Central China. In those days the livelihood of the 15,000 residents was stabilized through these two products.

However, since the stationing of the temporary-organized 15th army under the command of General Liu Chang-i in Kowchang, five kilometers south of Hsincheng, the town has been reduced to poverty due to the drafting of the men and the requisitioning of wheat. Forced to contribute 15 pounds of flour per ridge of plowed land, the residents had to work day and night.

Consequently, it is no wonder that these residents greeted the Japanese with joy. Especially grateful were they upon receiving the promise of self-government.

Pacification Begins

The Peace Preservation Society was soon organized and, in cooperation with the Japanese Pacification Corps, work was quickly commenced. After opening with the grand rally on April 26, those who had evacuated to Wuhsien and Mihsien, speedily returned to the town and resumed their former occupations.

There are three churches, one middle school, one normal school and two theaters in Hsincheng. For a small town inhabited by a few thousand families, it has an imposing appearance. No large industries have developed, however, since it has been a trading center. Except for the manufacturing of soap, the town is devoid of industrial activities. The tobacco factory in Hsintien, 20 kilometers west of Hsincheng, is active though on a small scale.

Early in May the Pacification Corps arrived and started to explain that the only way of salvation for the Chinese people was to bring about peace in cooperation with Japan. Showing much enthusiasm, the residents gladly pledged to cooperate with the Japanese. At present, hopefully looking forward to better days, they are eagerly working for the rejuvenation of Hsincheng.

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MINISTER LU GUIDES MANCHOU LEARNING

Education Leader Stresses Need for Mutual Aid Among East Asiatic Nations

Special

HSINKING, May 8.—There is something really great about him. He could have been transplanted direct from the apple orchard in his native town of Chinchow for all the aura of rugged soil and forthright candor of a farmer that emanates from his imposing frame. But Chinchow, besides its famous apples, also produced men of note. One recalls that Lu Yuan-shen who was one of the triumviral Manchoukuo leaders hailing from Chinchow and also Yen Chuan-fu, Minister of Finance and Commerce, now President of the Manchoukuo Electric Corporation.

It was most appropriate too, that Lu was appointed Minister of Education for even before the days of the epochal Chinese Revolution in 1911, he has been identified with the educational movement and advanced thought.

Studies in Japan

The story is told that when Minister Lu left Chinchow to study in Japan at the agricultural school in Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, he still wore the characteristic pigtail that was the mark of the Han race. On his return the pigtail had been cut off to the sorrow of the townsfolk. But they were aghast when he started the movement of having others cut off their pigtails and abolish the feet-binding practice of the womenfolk.

These radical ideas of Minister Lu brought forth protest and rebuke and his daughters were laughed at and called "big-footed barbarians." Today, however, his eldest daughter is the proud possessor of normal feet. Even in the days of the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War, Minister Lu was a staunch advocate of Pan-Asianism which Dr. Sun Yat-sen championed.

While the majority of his contemporaries were heading for Europe for their education, the youthful Lu determined to study in Japan. Today his ideal that "Asia is One" pulsates with greater force than ever through his veins.

"Without Greater East Asia there can be no Manchoukuo, and without Manchoukuo there can be no Greater East Asia," is the famous saying of Minister Lu.

Pointing out the fact that no country can gain security through isolation, Minister Lu stressed the necessity of mutual reliance and mutual aid among the countries of East Asia, declaring: "The educational policy of Manchoukuo based on the August precepts of His Imperial Majesty, seeks to instill into the heart of children the spirit of the national foundation of Manchoukuo and create a greater feeling of national unity."

Children Taught Loyalty

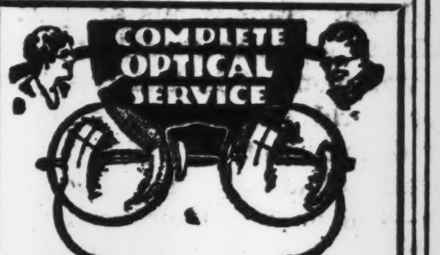
"At the same time that the children are taught loyalty and patriotism for Manchoukuo, they are taught to love East Asia. Out of pride in the nationhood of Manchoukuo arises a pride in the unity of Greater East Asia," he emphasized.

Turning to the progress of education in Manchoukuo, Minister Lu revealed that at the time of the foundation of the state only 600,000 children of Manchoukuo were attending school. Even among the rich, few thought of giving their children a sound education.

"Today," declared Minister Lu, "more than 1,200,000 children attend school in Manchoukuo with most progress seen in primary schools. The number of school children in Manchoukuo constitutes only 5 per cent of the nation's population. Of course, when the figure is compared with the one and a half per cent of India, we feel like patting ourselves on the back for the rapid development made during the brief 12 years of its existence; but when one remembers that in Japan 17 per cent of the population attend school, we realize we must work much harder.

"There are some 200,000 schools throughout Manchoukuo but we still feel the lack of schools and teachers, and the inadequate facilities," continued the Minister.

He revealed that Manchoukuo had 17 universities and colleges, the majority being devoted to applied science. Minister Lu is the father of six children. The eldest son is a graduate of the Medical Department of Kyoto Imperial University and is now serving as a professor at the Chiamussu Medical College. The second son, 14, is attending middle school in Dairen. The eldest daughter, who is a doctor of medicine, is at present in Chinchow.



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DOI GRANTED BLUE RIBBON FOR SOCIAL WELFARE WORK

Philanthropist Also Contributes Greatly Toward Franco-Japanese Cultural Relations

In recognition of his meritorious services rendered toward social welfare work, Hikoichiro Doi was granted the Blue Ribbon by the Bureau of Decorations, it was announced in the Official Gazette dated May 9.

Prominent businessman and noted philanthropist, Mr. Doi has assisted the work f the Saiseikai Foundation which is one of the largest welfare organizations in the country established with an Imperial endowment, maintaining a large number of hospitals, free clinics, children's homes, maternity wards throughout Japan.

Through Mr. Doi's efforts, it was made possible for the Saiseikai Foundation to establish a special endowment for honoring annually those nurses contributing their best efforts toward the promotion of welfare work at the institution.

Widely known among foreign circles of the capital, Mr. Doi is the president of the Athenee Francaise Cultural Association and has contributed greatly toward Franco-Japanese cultural relations since the establishment of the Athenee Francaise 35 years ago under the leadership of Joseph Cotte. At present he is also the head of the Seminar Germania Literary Association and was recently presented with the autographed portrait of Fuehrer Hitler through the German Embassy.

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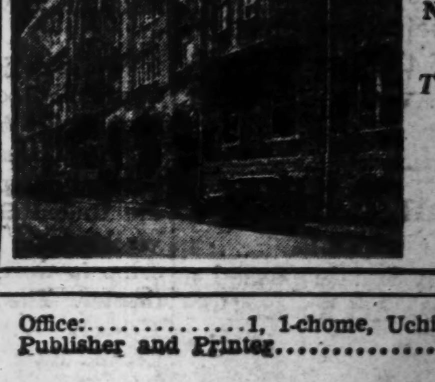

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1944

Anglo-U.S Pressure on Neutrals

The stiffening of the pressure on the neutral countries by the United States and Britain at the present moment is apparently part and parcel of the intensive preparations now under way for the formation of the long-overdue Second Front. Keenly alive to the very hazardous nature of this military undertaking in which they must be ready to stake their all, the Anglo-American countries are unscrupulously exploiting every military and economic factor which may help to lessen the enormous human losses that would be entailed in such an operation. Scruples have been flung aside in their dealings with Portugal, Spain and Turkey whose strategical pivotal positions figure prominently in their invasion plan; in brazen arrogance, the Anglo-Americans have also demanded that Sweden stop her ball-bearing shipments to Germany. Not only the rights of neutrals but even the centuries-sanctioned rights of diplomatic representatives are being flagrantly violated. Such is the pattern of Anglo-American power politics in practise.

In their projected plan for the establishment of the Second Front, the Anglo-American nations seem to have one eye fixed on the Balkans as one possible site for their invasion operations. To establish a bridgehead there, of course, will be no mean task with the control of the Aegean sector by the Reich forces. No less a person than Prime Minister Winston Churchill admitted in March of this year the difficulties of military operations in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea. Obviously if any degree of success is to attend the enemies' landing expedition in the Balkans, the support of Turkey will be essential, commanding as she does the gateway to this area. It is for this reason that the strongest pressure is being applied on Turkey to make her join the war on the side of the anti-Axis camp.

The pressure on both Portugal and Spain also springs from a similar unconscionable scheme to exploit the extremely strategic military position of these two neutral nations. Portugal's bases in the Azores, for instance, were first of all taken over by Britain. Toward Spain, the Anglo-American pressure has assumed the character of outright interference in her domestic affairs. No doubt this was one of the reasons for the justified and prolonged resistance of the Spanish Government. But for all the enemies' diplomatic machinations, the United States and Britain were only successful to the extent of having the Spanish Government agree to the closure of the German Consulate in Tangier and a partial reduction in the shipment of wolfram to Germany, although their demands had been more sweeping in nature.

It is significant that the Anglo-American bludgeoning tactics have failed to achieve their underlying objective of forcing the neutral countries into the war on their side. The effect of their threats and intimidation has been to arouse the indignation of the neutral countries. Sweden, for instance, has bluntly refused to comply with the demands of the Anglo-Americans to cease trading with Germany. The undaunted position of all the neutral countries now under Anglo-American cross-fire is perhaps best exemplified in the speech made by Swedish Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson on May 1 when he declared that the neutral countries are under no obligation to accede to the demands of the belligerents but have the right to pursue their interests in accordance with their own ideals.

The courageous attitude of these neutral countries is, indeed, praiseworthy. By their perspicacious action, not only have they prevented the ravaging flames of war from spreading into wider areas but they have also immeasurably enhanced their own prestige. Their policy to stay out of the war is testimony to the far-sighted vision of their leaders.

The Rooseveltian Gamble

On May 8, the American Senate passed a bill extending the Lend-Lease Act for another year, thereby increasing the stakes in the greatest gamble of the century.

In the period between March, 1941, and December, 1943, twenty billion dollars worth of military weapons, ammunition and other goods were supplied by the United States under Lend-Lease arrangements, according to an official statement made by Charles Denby, adviser to the Mutual Assistance Bureau of the Foreign Economic Board. And this vast sum has been increasing on an average at the rate of one billion dollars per month since last December. By the end of the year the sum will reach the total of thirty billion or more, a stupendous sum. The mind staggers in trying to compute the cost of the Lend-Lease policy if continued until the end of the war.

How will the United States go about it to collect these vast credits advanced to Britain, the Soviet Union and other members of the anti-Axis group after the close of the present conflict? At the time of the adoption by Congress of the Lend-Lease Act, President Roosevelt stated that the United States would collect its loans in the form of material goods. But is this practicable? Will the debtor nations be able to repay their debts in such fashion after the war?

It is extremely doubtful in the case of Britain. There is the possibility of her utter economic collapse by the end of the war, and if that catastrophe should be avoided she still will be utterly incapable of settling the enormous debt owed to the United States. And she does not stand alone among nations in this respect. Other members of the anti-Axis group will also find it next to impossible, if not absolutely out of the question, to repay the colossal sums owed by them, and they must default.

This was the experience of the European belligerents at the time of the First World War. Britain, France and other victorious allied nations found themselves strangled by their debts to the United States. The question of how to meet their liabilities was finally settled by cancelling the debts. This burden of piled up debts not only impeded the progress of European post-war rehabilitation but led to a world-wide economic panic. President Roosevelt took office in the midst of this panic. He should know how such a gamble is likely to end.

Yet the total of American loans to the Allied nations at the end of the First World War amounted to only approximately half of the amount already loaned to the anti-Axis nations by the end of last year. And the end of the war is not yet in sight!

In order to receive recompense for the astronomical sums already loaned and to be loaned under the Lend-Lease plan it has been advocated by certain American Senators that Britain should cede to the United States military and naval bases in the Western Hemisphere. These men would set a stake upon the board, of loaned millions against the far flung outposts of Britain's former might, so that however the war dice may roll the United States will not lose materially.

To any thinking person it must be clear that the loaning of sums running into such astronomical figures as may easily reach ten times the amount of the former Great War debts will hit American economy hard enough to shake it to its foundations. The impossibility of collecting a great part of these loans made through the Lend-Lease Act cannot fail to have a disasterous effect on subsequent economic plans, so that even if the United States should escape a major defeat in armed contests this inestimable economic catastrophe will inevitably mean an economic collapse.

The Lend-Lease arrangements are part of a great gamble carried on by President Roosevelt and his war mongers in their insatiable ambitions for world conquest by means of the almighty dollar. But the stakes are too high—this waste of around one billion dollars a month—and an inevitable bankruptcy stares them in the face. Thus the American people are fast approaching the day when they will be forced to realize that even for their rich country the inordinate ambitions of their master gambler, Franklin Roosevelt, have cost a too exorbitant price.

A Year Ago Today

May 13, 1943

Continuing their devastating attacks on the enemy in the Southwest Pacific, Imperial Navy Air Units shot down 38 enemy fighter planes in a fierce aerial combat over the Russell Islands today. Imperial Navy Air Units also inflicted heavy damages on the enemy military establishments at Merauke, New Guinea, and on Guadalcanal Island.

* * *

While conjectures were rife concerning the latest Churchill-Roosevelt meeting, the fact that Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, and Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in China, are present in Washington, indicates that the Anglo-American camp is worried about the situation in the Pacific theater. The Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt and Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Force in Chungking, will also attend the conference among others.

Roosevelt's Declining Power

Non-Cooperation of U.S. Public Irrevocably Smashes President's Planned War Footing for Nation

By OUR DIPLOMATIC COMMENTATOR

News dispatches report that President Roosevelt has just returned to Washington after spending a month at a southern resort to recuperate from illness. Whatever may have been his complaint, it seems highly certain that 12 years of continued incumbency, and especially the strain of war problems, have made him extremely irritable.

Just now it may be of interest to see how he stands in the public esteem. As supreme military commander, he has been rated pretty high: in fact it is said that the secret of his popularity lies in his method of conducting the war. He is even credited with being keen and circumspect in regard to military operations. Nevertheless, discontent is beginning to be voiced by a section of the public who desire a "Pacific First" policy, by navy men and others in charge of the war with Japan. His diplomatic ability has been highly esteemed, but lately he has committed a series of blunders that have evoked public rebuke, which continues unabated. His domestic administration has been the butt of criticism, so much so that his disrepute in this regard is injuring his general popularity.

Power Expanded Rapidly

The necessity for prosecuting the war gave increased powers to the Government and Roosevelt's authority expanded rapidly, the impression prevailing in many quarters that he had succeeded in building up an appropriate war-time structure. The truth was, however, that whatever structure he had set up stood on feeble legal grounds and, moreover, was very much in the nature of a palliative designed to meet immediate requirements, such as productivity expansion. As such, it soon began to show defects, which became manifest with the advent of the year 1943.

Accordingly, in June, 1943, when the production-increase program came to the fore, Roosevelt embarked on an overhauling of the Administration with a view to recementing the wartime structure. To that end, a series of measures were speedily carried out. Prominent among these were the establishment of the OWM (Office of War Mobilization), the disposal of the so-called Wallace incident, the relieving of Sumner Welles from his post of Undersecretary of State, the adjustment and amalgamation of various administrative organs in charge of foreign economic relations, the reorganization of the OPA (Office of Price Administration), etc. Going a step further, Roosevelt recognized the entry of financiers into the Government service and suppressed, or made a gesture of suppressing, the New Deal.

While the President was thus preoccupied with tightening the home front, however, the American people, intoxicated over the temporary turn for the better in the war situation, turned their back on the Government and refused to support its policies. Glaring proofs of this are the storm in Congress in February over the Presidential veto on the tax increase bill, the Administration-Congress row over the Food Price Law bill, and the outbreak of numerous strikes.

This non-cooperation on the part of the public has irrevocably ruined the President's plan for the establishment of the war footing he had in mind, and the Administration's prestige has begun to show definite signs of declining. The situation will become all the more intolerable for Roosevelt as the presidential election draws near and the attendant political strife intensifies. Some observers go so far as to declare that not until the Second Front is formed and the American forces suffer heavy casualties will the Government's influence pick up. At any rate, it is safe to say that unless a new major development arises the Administration's power has struck the ceiling.

Faced by Hostility

What about the New Dealers, the strongest standby of Roosevelt? They made big headway in the early stages of the war, but today they are faced by hostility from many quarters. To begin with, the people at large are wont to blame war-time sacrifices and inconveniences on the idealistic, unrealistic, and impracticable policies of the New Dealers. Financial circles, in opposition to the New Deal economic policies, are busy with an anti-New Deal campaign. In particular, those financiers who have joined the Government to assist in productivity expansion have been making open agitation to expel the New Deal elements from the Administration.

Anti-New Deal attacks are being directed, in the main, against (a) the New Dealers' policy of controlled economy and their "Consumer First" idea; (b) their social policy; (c) their advocacy of the centralization of administrative powers and (d) their foreign policy.

Financial circles are turning their heaviest broadside against the first point. It is nothing surprising that financiers, growing fat on the war boom and complacent over their powerful position, should agitate for a return to free enterprise. It is here that the New Dealers face a most serious crisis.

Concerning the second point, the social policy calls for public utility enterprises even after the war. Even now, many New Dealers stress the necessity of public utility enterprises as a means to combat unemployment and to maintain the level of the people's income. But financial circles, extremely uneasy over the accumulated bond issues, look askance at such a policy.

Eyed With Disfavor

As regards the foreign policy, it is eyed with disfavor by the isolationists and the "American Interests First" factions. These opponents are keeping a critical watch on the New Dealers who persist in carrying out their world policy even at the sacrifice of the interests of the American people.

In short, the New Dealers have had their day and are being forced to make a retreat. Their policies receive no support except from a minority of radicals, the laboring class, and the lower strata of society.

How is the Government machinery working? The necessity for war prosecution has given birth to a plethora of administrative organs, but their respective legal status is so vague that rivalry and confusion are rife. For instance, the OES is busying itself with labor problems which is the concern of the War Labor Board. The Petroleum Coordinator and the Office of Price Administration are wrangling over the petroleum price problem. There is a sad lack of experienced, competent officials, and this entails no end of red tape. Ordinances and regulations are issued only to be instantly cancelled or revised. Washington is said to be flooded with petitioners all the time. The whole thing amounts to a case of too many cooks spoiling the broth. In the meantime, the people, disgruntled over the unequal distribution of national burdens resulting from the Government's bungling control measures, are showing increasing signs of estrangement from the Administration.

Confronted by such a situation, Roosevelt is bound to think twice, or even thrice, before running for a fourth term. It need not take us Walter Lippman to read Roosevelt's mind. "Even if I get elected," he may be thinking to himself, "it will be after a strenuous battle. Besides, the next four years will be harassed by national disunity and administrative deadlocks." "So," the astute politician may be saying to himself, "I had better withdraw in favor of the Republicans and let them go through four crucial years. I'll make a comeback in case they can't do well."

Happen what may, with the war situation progressing none too favorably, and with political strife at home growing ever fiercer, the forthcoming election in the United States is sure to present a highly interesting spectacle.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Thou knowest, Lord, my failure
and my shame,
All that I touch, I soil:

Yet, by thy grace,
The night is past:

Lord, I awake, to sleep no more:
For now, sure-treasured in my
heart of hearts,
I hold the talisman, the testing-
stone,
Thy name of love:

The things of sense have mocked
at me,
My body, with imperious control,
Hath ruled my spirit:
But now, no more:

For thou, in saving love hast come
to me,
Deep in my heart the vision of
thy beauty, Lord,
Shineth unfading:

And when sin hurleth fierce as-
sault upon my soul,
I lean on thee, and I am strong
again.

* * *

None, Lord, in all the world
Is generous and merciful as thou:

Freely thou helpest,
And askest no return, no recom-
pense:

None, none is like to thee:

Thou showerest on thy worship-
pers
All princely gifts:

And of thy grace thou answerest
royally
The prayers of those who call to
thee.

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Pan-Asia Challenged

(From the Syonan Sinbun)

The war being waged today on various fronts in the Pacific theater, where Japanese Forces are battling stoutly on land, at sea and in the air, is, as all Asiatics now realize, a conflict between right and wrong. Japan, whose cause is a righteous one, is fighting to save the peoples of Greater East Asia from eternal slavery under the Anglo-American yoke, which they have borne patiently for three hundred years and more. The Anglo-Americans are apprehensive of Japan's growing strength and of the rapid realization of the Greater East Asia Common-Prosperity Region plan, and they are seeking by all the means available to them to try and checkmate Japan before that plan is finally consummated.

But they have missed the bus. The enemy is reckoning without the solid backing which Japan today enjoys throughout Greater East Asia. From Chosen in the Far East to India and Burma, from Manchoukuo in the north to as far south as New Guinea, all Asiatics are banding themselves to support in this great Pan-Asiatic struggle for liberation of Greater East Asia from the economic, political and social domination of the Anglo-Americans. The peoples of Asia, by whose industry these foreign countries have waxed rich in the past, are today using their industry and their pent-up enterprise to further Japan's war effort, so that great as the enemy's bid might be, it must inevitably fail.

Never again shall Asia tolerate the arrogant British and Americans, who not only misused but deliberately abused their privileges and advantages which they secured from unsuspecting Asiatic rulers and governments of a former age, and which they exploited in a manner unworthy of the basest adventurers and buccaneers who ever came to the East under the guise of traders.

Today, while courting Asiatic sympathy, the Americans and British are telling their people at home that Asia is challenging their very existence; that their living standards will be lowered to undreamt of depths, if they do not once again bring Asia under their heel. And it is a pan-Asian question whether they are to be allowed to do that, for it will mean eternal misery for the peoples of Asia if that happened. The Greater East Asia War is not Japan's war alone; it is pan-Asian campaign against the nations which have robbed and plundered Asia in the past and will do so even more ruthlessly if allowed to once more. Pan-Asiatic existence stands challenged, and it is the responsibility of every real Asiatic to take up that challenge individually and act collectively to vanquish the challengers.

Can the Americans Take It?

(From the Noon Extra)

Throughout the course of America's participation in the current global conflict, we have noticed that the Americans have distinguished themselves in the concealing or distortion of their losses. The whole world is familiar with the Roosevelt Administration's tactics in hiding the true extent of the U.S. Navy's losses at Pearl Harbor until more than a year after the disastrous Japanese attack against the mightiest American naval base. It was not until some 15 months had passed that President Roosevelt finally came out and admitted that the United States Pacific fleet had been practically wiped out in the daring Japanese aerial and submarine attack on December 8, 1941.

In like manner the abortive American terror raid on Japan Proper in April, 1942 proved the utter unreliability of official American communiques. Immediately after the indiscriminate attack of some 18 American bombers on Japanese territory two years ago, both President Roosevelt and War Secretary Henry L. Stimson announced that all American planes taking part in the raid had reached their pre-arranged bases in Chungking-controlled territory safely. When the Japanese authorities published photographs of a number of American airmen taken prisoner, Colonel Stimson reluctantly claimed that later information disclosed that a few American planes had been lost "over the sea" after the tactical mission had been carried out satisfactorily. But it was not until a year later when the Board of Information in Tokyo published the complete details of the abortive American raid, including such details as the training of the crewmen, the course followd by the enemy's fleet and the number of planes participating in the raid, that Roosevelt finally came out with the admission that not one of the American planes taking part in the Tokyo raid had reached safety intact. Only a few of the American airmen survived this costly raid, including Major-General Jimmy Doolittle, who carefully refrained from taking part in the attack and veered off to China, only to crash his plane and make his way to Chungking and safety after leaving his squadron to face the music.

These are only two instances of the Roosevelt Administration's fear that the American people can't take it. Throughout the course of America's participation in the war, the war propaganda office in Washington has been minimizing American losses and grossly exaggerating the losses of the Axis armed forces. German and Japanese planes allegedly are being shot down or destroyed at the rate of 10 to one for every American plane lost, while Axis ground losses often surpass this fantasy.

Yet American propagandists are unable to explain why this terrible ratio of victory has not opened the road to Rome or to clear the way for the complete occupation of the Solomons Islands.

We suspect the Americans can't take it. Otherwise there would be no reason for the Roosevelt Administration to indulge in such prodigious and palpable lies. We know that the war has only begun; and we have a feeling that the liars in Washington are in for a tough time when they start attempting to cover up their losses in the really big battles yet to come.

India for Indians

(From The Shanghai Times)

India is one of the world's oldest and most civilized countries. As such this ancient nation has done, and will continue to do, very much to make real human progress possible. Especially inestimable is the value of what India has done in making Oriental civilization what it is today. For instance, Japan owes far more than is generally realized to India for her religious and cultural progress, either directly or indirectly through the medium of China. The comparative inactivity of the Indians in contributing to world civilization during the past few centuries is entirely ascribable to British imperialism, which has left nothing undone to keep in check, if not to smother altogether, Oriental civilization. However, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which is now being fought primarily for the purpose of emancipating Asia and contributing to world peace and human progress, the 400 million Indians, like all other East Asiatic races and peoples, are rapidly regaining their self-consciousness as true Asiatics. The organization of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind on October 21, 1943, and the recent start of the "March to Delhi" by the Azad Hind Fauj clearly reflect such self-consciousness as well as increasingly strong aspirations to independence and freedom on the part of the host of Indian patriots.

In our present war for an "Asia for the Asiatics," it goes without saying that we are fighting for an "India for the Indians," just as we are for a "China for the Chinese," etc. This is a fact obvious to all who know what Japan has done for the cause of independence of Burma and the Philippines. In the case of India, the ideal of an "India for the Indians" will certainly be attained even more readily and speedily, in view of the fact that the Indians are far more civilized and cultured than some of their neighbors in southern Asia. Indeed, we shall not be surprised at all if India is reborn as one of the world's greatest Powers, with political independence secured and national unification achieved the moment the country is rid of all Anglo-American invaders.

The policy toward India on the part of Japan was emphatically reiterated by Prime Minister Tojo when the Diet met on March 22. On this occasion Prime Minister Tojo declared that it is "a matter of course" that all Indian territory into which the Azad Hind Fauj advances will be immediately placed under the administration of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. It is indeed a matter for heart-felt congratulation not only for the 400 million Indians but also for the 100 million people of Japan and all other Greater East Asiatic nations, that India is thus making great strides toward its goal of independence. The reason is obvious, because an independent and free India will certainly prove one of the most important factors of a free Asia and the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia, and consequently of the lasting peace and security of the world of tomorrow. In attaining this end the Provisional Government of Azad Hind has a really historic role to play, for it will have to extend its rule all over the vast country of India and rid it of all vestiges of Anglo-American imperialism and plutocracy.

In this huge task, we have no doubt whatever that the Provisional Government of Azad Hind will finally succeed under the able leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, and undoubtedly with the whole-hearted support of all Indian patriots. What convinces us more strongly than ever of India's ability to stand on her own feet at an early date is the fact that the Azad Hind Fauj becomes increasingly powerful as it advances on its march to Delhi with large numbers of Indian troops deserting the Anglo-American camp to join its ranks every day. Responsible in no small measure for such a rapid growth of the Azad Hind Fauj are Japan's perfectly disinterested intentions in the War of Greater East Asia, her sole objective being to emancipate Asia and assist India and all other Greater East Asiatic nations in contributing to world peace and human progress. In striking contrast to this, the Anglo-American Powers are now waging their war for world conquest for no other purpose than to boost the interests of their multi-billionaires. Such imperialistic designs on the part of Anglo-American plutocracy are more clearly manifested in Asia than in any other part of the world. Obviously, the Anglo-American armed forces in India are fighting desperately in order to enable the Anglo-American plutocrats to carry on their domination and exploitation of the country and people of this ancient peace-loving nation as long as possible and, if possible, subjugate all the rest of Asia militarily as well as politically and economically. The days of imperialism, however, are now already numbered, and India will certainly be restored to the Indians and Asia as a whole to the Asiatics before very long.

WORLD DOMINATION BY LEND-LEASE

U.S. Uses Policy to Acquire Lien On Strategic Bases

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

Among the numerous festering problems pending between the United States and Britain, the question of Lend-Lease payments promises to create the bitterest feelings between these two countries. Senator Allen J. Ellender, in unison with other influential people in the United States, demanded a few days ago that the Roosevelt Administration immediately clarify the method for the liquidation of the Lend-Lease obligations by the various anti-Axis countries.

According to a recent report of the United States Senate Appropriations Committee, the United States has extended more than $20,000,000,000 in Lend-Lease materials to various members of the anti-Axis camp from March, 1941, up to December, 1943. Of this total aid, Britain has evidently received the greatest share, her obligations to the United States under the Lend-Lease set-up aggregating far in excess of $5,000,000,000. With the impending formation of the Second Front on the coast of Western Europe, it is certain that Britain's debt to the United States will reach even greater proportions.

In the face of the mounting British indebtedness to the United States, it is but natural that the American people should express open dissatisfaction over their Government's failure to announce the method for the payment of Lend-Lease debts, determined as they are not to foot the bill themselves. But there seems to be a general agreement among a large section of the American people that the settlement of the debts should not be in cash. The experience of the period after the last World War when the allied countries defaulted on their debt payments to the United States has obviously not been forgotten. The payment being made now under the "reverse" Lend-Lease arrangement seems also to be unsatisfactory to the people of the United States as the raw materials supplied by Britain under this system are not very large.

Take Over British Bases

In these circumstances, an influential group in the United States is demanding that the American Government take over some of the British bases located throughout the world. The United States House Naval Affairs Sub-Committee, for instance, is advocating the acquisition by the United States of the British islands in the Caribbean which were leased to her in exchange for fifty superannuated American destroyers. Coupled with the statement made a few months ago by the publisher of the Chicago Tribune, Robert McCormick, that the United States retain all the air bases built throughout the world during the course of the current war, the House Naval Affairs Sub-Committee's recommendation would indicate that the people of the United States will be satisfied with no less than the acquisition of several British bases, not only in the Caribbean but elsewhere in the British Empire.

What could be more damning evidence that the United States is supplying war materials to her allies to further her dark designs for the mastery of the globe! The Lend-Lease system is being employed by the United States to acquire a lien on the strategic bases of her allies—bases on which, in the post-war period, the United States air force will be stationed to maintain American domination of the globe. Woe be unto Britain which has received the greatest amount of Lend-Lease materials! She may find herself reduced to a position of impotency in the post-war period not only by her enemies but by her most trusted ally as well.